## LOYAL WOMĄN'S WORK

## The Household---Conversation Club. Puzzles, etc.

Conversation Club.

Bules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. 2. Write on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Send answers to all puzzles for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and gen-eral merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

HONOR ROLL-BEST LETTERS. First Honor-E. E. Watts, Mulberry Grove, Ill.; Kate Darling, Mapieton, Ill.; Lydia E. Day, Fran-Second Honor-Grace M. Davis, Clinton, Mich.; Lulie W. Smith, New Britain, Conn.; Etta Lee,

WHAT FOR THE WIDOWS? DEAR TRIBUNE: I have read with much interest from time to time, the notices that have appeared in your valuable paper, entitled "Homes for Sol-diers," and they bespeak an unselfishness that is not often met with while "traveling through this Vale of Tears," But I never see anything relative to where or what part of the country a woman can do well. There are to-day many good women living in cities striving to support their fatherless ones and keep them together, who would gladly take up or homestead land if they only knew where to go. Now, let some one give this more than a passing glance, and when they see a chance for a woman and her family to came among them, a few lines in The Tribune is all the notice it will be necessary to serve; then, some wislow's home will be filled with joy in anticipation of the time when they will be on a piece of land, working hard to pay for it, but, at the same time, enjoying the beauties and freedom of nature, and secure in the knowledge that the rent will not be raised the next rent-day .- Veteran's Widow, Newark, O.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL PEIENDS OF THE CLUB: I would say to Laura Colver, Arlington, Ill., that I wish to be more than a mere household decorator; but I think we should learn to make our homes as tasteful and pretty as we can, and I do not think we can do so, unless we have some fancy work. What looks nicer than a cosy, tidy room, with all sorts of pretty and useful nick-nacks in it? I like to see such a room. Now, where would they be, if all of us gave all our spare moments to books. Do not think that I dislike books, because I do not. On the contrary, I love to read and always have; but I also like to see and do all sorts of funcy work. Will some one tell me why Hon. James G. Blaine was called the "Plumed Knight?" I am a soldier's daughter and would like to correspond with other soldiers' daughters of 17 or 18 years of age. Would also like postals for a postal autograph album.—Grace M. Davis, Clinton, Mich.

A NEW QUESTION FOR THE CLUB. FRIENDS OF THE CLUR: I have been reading THE TRIBUNE and noticing the questions for debate, and have concluded to come forward with the follow ing, in favor of the affirmative: solved, That the miser does more to injure society than the spendthrift.

1. Because he withdraws capital from circulation, while the other causes its distribution.

2. Because he leads people, by the influence of example, to devote themselves to mammon worship, than which there is not a more wicked and 3. Because his avarice tends to abridge the com-

rts of those around him, to limit the education of his children in knowledge and virtue, and to set an example of selfishness to the world. 4. Because the hoarding of money tends to the production of that worst state in which a nation can be placed: when a few are rich and the many

5. Because the love of money being the root of all evil, avarice tends to nourish and develop every I would be pleased to hear some one speak through the paper in favor of the negative. I would like to correspond with some one who lives in or near Richmond or Petersburg, Va.—E. E.

Watts, Mulberry Grove, Ill. DOES INVENTION BENEFIT LABOR? FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: I do not agree with Wm. Floyd in his argument on farm implements. I consider them a great benefit to labor, especially the thrashing machine. One man could do very little with a thrashing machine, while with a flail he could thrash about 15 bushels. Although with the thrashing machine it is done quicker, it takes more men to thrash 100 bushels of grain than with a flail.

—Henry Boch, Steamboat Rock, Iowa.

A NEATLY EXPRESSED LETTER. DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: I have seen very few letters from my native State. Now, my Eastern friends, we musn't let the Western boys and girls get ahead of us in expressing their love for the dear old TRIBUNE, I am 16; am fond of dancing, skat ing, reading and music, both vocal and instru-mental; think there is no harm in the two former if not carried to excess, indeed, think any one who wishes a graceful carriage should learn to dance. I do hope some of the members of the C. C. will write to me. I should dearly love to get acquainted with some of the soldiers' sons and daughters. Papa served four years and a half. Was First Lieutenant in Co. H, 1st Conn. H. A., and I am very proud of it.—Lulie M. Smith, Box 1417, New Britain, Conn. A CHATTY LETTER.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: In your issue of the 14th. No. 40, Vol. 4, Wilbur Kiser asks, "Where is the largest engine in the world, and what is it called?" Now, Wilbur, you do not mention what kind of an engine you mean-whether marine, locomotive or mary. There is a ship in the Italian Navy with engines of 15,000 horse power. It has no name, and if it had you could not use it except for a foundation for a worm fence, perhaps. Same issue the Misses Weich and Cawood say "she looked nice" while "he looked well." Now, ladies, how could you be so selfish in this democratic country, too, as not to serve us all alike. To my notion, the word "nice" means precise or exact. To figure the breaking strain of a tallow candle might be a nice calculation, but it lacks the bloom of health and isunty air of a lady when she is said to" look nice." I believe it is proper to say that a gentleman "looks well," providing it be so.—J. A. Beaton, Pueblo,

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: In case of war between England and Russia, our sympathies should be with England. First, the civilization of England is at least 200 years ahead of that of Russia. Second, the missionaries of England and the United States are Christianizing the East Indies. If you should wake up some morning and find yourself in that country, as Gen. Grant did, it would be pleasant to take up the morning paper and read it in the English language. All of this would be knocked in the head if the East Indies should become a part of the Russian Empire with her 250,600,900 of people. Third, Russia is too big now for the peace of Europe,—Isaac Reed, Co. F, 26th Ind., Cannelton,

A PROPER WISH. DEAR FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: I have just finished reading some of your questions and answers, and have formed a real good opinion of you. Papa was a soldier in the late war. He belonged to Co. B. 40th Ill., and served four years. THE TRIBUNE is a great pleasure to him. I will make my letter as brief as possible, this being my first, and will close by saying that I would like to correspond with any of the girls or boys of THE TRIBUNE over 15 years especially if they do not use slang and live in the Western States. I am staying in the station with papa and hear a great deal of slang every day, but sincercly hope I may never use it, and that the girls and boys will not get into the habit of using it.—Etta Lee, Alma, Marion Co., III.

The Curious Corner. [Answers to questions will not be published within two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies, and receive orable mention with number answered.] Correct answers have been received from Mabel Winheid, Kan., 2; Lenna Harker, Woodward, Iowa, 4; Kate Darling, Mapleton, Ill., 2; Gertie C. Buffum, Jewell City, Kan.; Minnie Boy-ington, Eden Prairie, Minn., 4; Dora Hughes, Findlay's, O., 8; Alta May, 16; Susie Billings, Far-lington, Kan., 12; William U. Baird, Orizabu, Ill.; Arthur Hanan, Lincoln, Kan. 1. How many negroes were in the Revolutionary

War? 2. How many negroes were in the 13 Colonies in 1774? - Charles Smith, DuBois, Pa. What was the first book published on this Con-tinent after the peace with Great Britain?—Annie Alchon, Fall River, Mass. Who was known as the Wizard of the North?-

Edna I. Bolinger, St. Paris, O. LaFayette's full name was Marie Jean Paul Roch Yres Gilbert Motier Marquis de LaFayette. John Wesley founded the Methodist Church. It was Benjamin Franklin who said " Howe has not taken Philadelphia, but Philadelphia has taken Howe.' Roger Williams set out in a frail canoe on a stormy night to save the lives of his enemies. Washington's army was saved at the River of Calawba by a change in the weather. The surrender of Vicksburg and the retreat of Lee from Gettysburg was on the 4th of July. The first House of Commons in England was in 1272, but the present constitution of Com-mons did not exist till 1400. The Magna Charla was signed at Remymede, June 15, 1215. It was that King John guaranteeing to the people in perpet-uity the enjoyment of certain rights which had almost been suppressed. It provided that "No freeman should be arrested, imprisoned, outlawed or dispossessed of land except by the lawful judgment of his peers; besides, it confirmed the ancient charters of London and other cities, and granted to

charters of London and other cities, and granted to foreign merchants leave to reside in England or depart from it without exaction.

The "Kitchen Cabinet" was a name given in the United States Senate to Hon. F. P. Elair and Hon. Amos Kendall by the opponents of President Jackson's Administration. Biair was the editor of The Globe, and Kendall one of the contributors of the paper. Jackson frequently consulted with these gentlemen, and, as to avoid observation when they gentlemen, and as to avoid on the back door.

Called upon Jackson, they went in by the back door.

Hence styled by the Whigs as "Kitchen Cabinet."

BIBLE BRIGADE. Deborah was a Prophetess, and judged Israel. See

Judges, 4th chapter, 4th and 5th verses. She was
also a military leader and an inspired peet.

Hilkiah asked counsel of Huldah, the Prophetess,
concerning the Book of the Law found in the house
of the Lord. Second Chronicles, 34th chapter, 15-22

Christ told the Jews to search the Scriptures, because in them is eternal life. Philadelphia is found in Revelations, 3d chapter,

BIBLE GLEANERS. Ida May Barnes, Lockport, N. Y.; Rollin T. Tems, Stamford, Conn.

BRAIN-RACKERS

From Our Young Contributors. [To CONTRIBUTORS: In sending answers name No. of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in which the pozzle is found. Answers of guessers may be forwarded within a week after receiving this TRIBUNE. Do not make numerical enigmas of your own names. Answers must accompany all puzzles forwarded.]

PUZZLE SOLVERS AND THEIR NUMBERS. Annie Aichon, Fail River, Mass., 2; Edvin V. Riser, Shippenville, Pa., 2; Mrs. W. H. Smith, Indianola, Neb., 1; John W. Birney, Barkeyville, Pa., 1; George Tobey, Ulysses, Neb.; Winnie Conover, Prescott, Kan.; Wm. S. Hopkins, Mexico, Mo.; Estella N. Wait, Ox Bow, N. Y.; Ladie Cawood, Miller, Dak., 2; Lens Harker, Dallas, Iowa, 4; Ira E. Bradshaw, Court, Kan.; John A. Lytle, Downs, Kan.; Mrs. C. J. Rockey; Mrs. C. A. Plackett; Juniata A. Bassett, Johnston, Neb.; Maude A. Morrow, Bainbridge, O.; J. H. Hutchinson, Linn Ridge, Ill.; Edwin Carlton Jones, Parlins, Colo.; Ridge, Ill.; Edwin Carlton Jones, Parlins, Colo.; Ivie Ginger, Winchester, Ind.

BIBLE ENIGMA. My first is in God and not in man, second is in pot and not in can; third is in die and not in live, fourth is in buy and not in give; fifth is in come and not in stay, sixth is in time and not in day; seventh is in beef and not in ham, eighth is in crock and not in pan; ninth is in cook and not in bake, tenth is in river and not in lake; eleventh is in thief and not in robber; twelfth is in doubloon and not in dollar, thirteenth is in play and not in work, fourteenth is in mutton and not in pork; fifteenth is in hollow and not in deep, sixteenth is in jump and not in leap; seventeenth is in strength and not in might, eighteenth is in day and not in night; nineteenth is in sleep and not in wake. twentieth is in give and not in take; twenty-first is in run and not in walk, twenty-second is in pencil and not in chalk; twenty-third is in peace and not in sorrow, twenty-fourth is not in to-day but is found

The whole is a prayer in the Holy Bible given; With such heartfelt prayers we may all gain Heaven.

—James H. Blacker.

AN OLD-FASHIONED RIDDLE. Two men stopped over night at a farmhouse, and on being asked what relationship existed between them replied: Brothers and sisters I have none, yet this man's father is my mother's son. Now, what relation were they to each other?-Mrs. Jennie Smith

LITTLE GIRL'S PUZZLE. YYURYYUB I C U R YY for me.

—Juniata Bassett, Johnston, Neb.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES, NO. 42. Editor's Puzzle—An egg.
A War Enigma—Battle of Shiloh.
Hobart C. Scott: The ladder is 53 feet long.Lydia E. Day, Franconia, Minn.



Why does this chair remind us of a bill that paid? Answer next week.



What Robert holds behind him may be learned from the surrounding enigms. Answers to last week's conundrum, No. 22: Peek-Puzzle No. 23: Post, bar, weed, leaves, whole (hole), ground, shadow, hill, stone.

RANK IN THE G.A.R. Comrade Talks Back Quite Freely at the Oppo-

nents of Rank Badges. TO THE EDITOR: In recent numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE there has appeared communications reflecting upon the rank of the scurrility. One penny-a-line writer assures the numerous readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBand his nervous system so mutilated, that he carried a gun during the days of the rebellion of '61-5, and assisted in shooting the Confederacy to death, had, because of his soldierly qualities, moral character, gentlemanly qualiference is, that this was done possibly to the exclusion of this sensitive second-hand Lieutenant; or, possibly, he was not consulted upon this subject. This great individual, it is to be he could establish the fact that the candidate had not disgraced himself by serving in the ranks of the volunteer army, but, upon the other hand, must prove conclusively that his shoulders were decorated with straps. Ah! privates, when you were at the front doing your duty, and making such pusillanimous Ashland, Pottsville and other points were prescusses their name and fame, little did you ent to the number of 300. The town was dream that 20 years from that date such men

to decorate yourself with a rank badge!

TO THE EDITOR: Please permit me to avail myself of the invitation extended by Comrade No. 2 in last week's issue of THE NATIONAL the G.A.R. is apparently seriously suffering at by the Post, to be worn by present officers only, official duty. Distinctions in uniforms should not be tolerated under any consideration whatever. Comrades on retiring from office should not only be willing, but be compelled to resume their former station as private members, wearthe Order. In conclusion, let me say to you, brother officers, by ever bearing it in mind that we are not now in the army, and that the comrades are not now obliged to submit to all sorts of military pomp as in days gone by, all Hair Dye, which produces sh will be well.—Comrade No. 3, Chelsea, Mich. to nature and never fades.

Attention, Co. B, 112th N. Y. All late members of the above company are requested to send their names and addresses to A. H. Stafford, Ellington, N. Y., with a view to holding a Reunion of the company Aug. 27, 1885, at Bemus Point, on Chautaugus Lake .-A. H. STAFFORD, President, Co. B Association.

Good Times in California. [San Francisco Alta.]

Five dollars a day would not tempt an aver-

A SINGULAR BOOK.

Scintillating with Sarcasm and Brilliant with Trath. [New York Correspondence American Rural Home.] Chap. I. "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida. Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe. Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to Ems. Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor!

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria," as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel, or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular,-in his back. Articular,-in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business! Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats: cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious: musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?' Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts." He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him? 'The other day a well known Wall Street banker said to me, "It is really astonishing how general bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable, I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one." This gentleman formerly represented his Government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, "Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy the boy is well." ought to live, but the probabilities are that physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christiansen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s., told me he regarded

as a wonderful remedy."
Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion. I cannot close my notice of this book better

than by quoting his advice to his readers: "If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease, and I personally know that many of them are direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'nnanthorized' means." And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet res-

cued, as he was, can personally testify? SONS OF VETERANS.

Consolidation of the Factions in Rhode Island. Lieut. Commander-in-Chief F. B. Perkins has been doing good work in Rhode Island toward consolidating the three rival factions of the Sons of Veterans. The branch known as Sons of Veterans, U. S. of A., had only one Camp in Providence. The "Earp" faction, or Philadelphia branch, bad four Camps in Rhode Island, but the "Earp" Camp located in Pawtucket withdrew from the Order several months ago, and has since been conducted independently. The Camps located at Westerly and Shannock Mills were mustered into the Sons of Veterans, U.S. of A., last week. In Providence the rival Camps were Welcome B. Sayles Camp, No. 1, of "Earp" faction, and "Col." Welcome

B. Sayles Camp. The mustering-in of the Providence Camps extinguishes the Earp branch in New England, and gathers all the members into the Sons of Veterans, U.S. A. Commander Perkins called a meeting for the formation of a permanent Divisofficers of the G.A.R. savoring somewhat of | ion in Rhode Island. All the Camps in the State were well represented, and after the routine business the following officers were duly elected and UNE that his royal highness had been shocked, installed: Commander, John W. Sayles, Providence; Lieut. Com., E. H. Babcock, Westerly; had withdrawn from the organization; simply Vice-Lieut. Com., G. A. Bentley, Shannock because, forsooth, some gentleman that had Chap., E. C. Knight, Providence; Members of Division Council, J. J. Falvey, Providence; J. A. Bentley and Geo. A. Carmichael, Shannock Delegates-at-Large to Grand Division Encampment, J. E. Peabody, Westerly; Alternate, W fications and brains, by the suffrages of his his comrades, been placed in office for one year, ley; Alternate, T. J. Smithers, Providence; Deleand designated as one to wear over a loyal gate to the Commandery-in-Chief, to be held heart the rank badge of the G.A.R. The in- in Detroit, Mich., in September next, J. J. Falvey; Alternate, S. H. Manchester, Providence: Second Delegate, E. C. Knight; Alternate, E. C. Matthews, Providence. Col. Sayles then appointed the following staff officers: Adjutant, presumed, if in his power to control it, would elect no man to any office in the G.A.R. unless Inspector, W. L. Barber; Mustering Officer, Geo. Carmichael.

The annual convention of the Sons of Vet-Ashland, Pottsville and other points were preshandsomely decorated with flags and bunting. would come to the front and demand that you | The delegates paraded through the principal take back seats. Ex-officers cannot permit you streets on the opening day, and in the evening a ball was held. The town was crowded with

Language of the Hair. TRIBUNE, namely, to speak right out with regard to the wearing of rank badges, uniforms, language of the hair has been formulated in land show, this would be a very large addition to be as accurate as can be made, and it is show etc., by present and past officers of the G.A.R. | the following manner: straight, lank, stringy As a past and present officer in the Post to looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice. which I belong, it is my desire to assure the Curly hair denotes a quick temper. Frizzy comrade that he is not alone in his way of hair, set on one's head as if each individual thinking. A little too much unnecessary dis- hair was ready to fight its neighbor, denotes play in the way of fancy ribbons, spread eagles, | coarseness. Black hair denotes persistent resostars, gilt cordings, etc., is a disease from which | lution in accomplishing an object, also a strong predisposition to avenge wrongs and insults, the present time, and unless the comrades place | real or fancied. Brown hair denotes fondness their guards with greater care in the future for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earthan they have in the past Fraternity—one of the three principal mainstays of the Order—will ere long be a thing of the past. Rank badges, as the comrade says, should be owned by the Post to be received by the Post to be received. to add to the happiness of others. Persons and by them only while in the discharge of with very fine auburn hair inclined to curl or friz, are quick tempered and are given to resentment or revenge. Light brown hair, inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery and a disposition to do something mean to a friend ing no other than the usual comrade badge of who can no longer be used to advantage. We give the information as we fine it, and it is about as true as such things generally are, and our advice to all who desire a rich brown or a lustrous black head of hair, is to use Batchelor's Hair Dye, which produces shades and tints equal

"Rough on Pain" Plaster. - Poroused strengthening, for Backache, Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism, 25c. Druggists or mail. The Fearless Railway Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Mr. Misard Harder, the manufacturer of these machines at Cobleskill, N. Y., was on hand at the Ohio State Fair with Thresher and power in full operation, threshing wheat so wel that the water dripped from the bundles, yet with only two horses on his treaddripped from the bundles, yet with only two herees on his treadpower the work was rapidly and well done. Mr. Harder has been
many years in this business, and has built up a very extensive trade
through the superior merits of his machines and his uniform fair
and honorable dealings. For economy and perfect workmanship,
there probably is no railway-power built in this country that equals
the Fearless, and as much may be said of the Fearless Thresher, as
it is the heat moderate-priced Thresher and Channer in use. All interested are urged to send for full descriptive circulars. Address
Minned Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y.—Onto Farmer,
See advartisement elsewhere in this passes.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

THE CARE OF POTATOES.

The marked deterioration in the yield and quality of our best warieties of potatoes has given rise to much discussion upon points which do not seem to have any close connection with the trde cause, and which have raised issues which are not pertinent to the subject. It has been taken for granted that the deterioration is the result of the cutting of the tubers for planting or the selection of small seed, and upon this issue many different theories have been advanced, all bearing more or less closely upon the nature of the eye or bud of the potato and the analogy between it and a cutting of any other plant. Nothing, however, has been hitherto said of a very important element in the problem, viz., the probable effect of the injury to the plant by the destruction of its leaves by the potato beetles and the constant dosing of it with Paris green and its various preparations with which the leaves have been covered. Now, the destruction of the foliage greatly damages a plant, and when a potato plant is kept under a constant process of exhaustion by the effort to replace the destroyed foliage the tubers cannot be expected to grow to perfection. They must necessarily suffer with the plant, both in size and quality. The starch of the potato is almost wholly derived from the atmospheric carbon absorbed by the foliage, or at least this is supposed to be the case; when the leaves are constantly destroyed and the whole plant is engaged in an exhaustive effort to renew the foliage, the supply of atmospheric carbon is cut off and the tubers fail. While we do not suggest in any way that the Paris green is absorbed by the foliage to the injury of the plant, yet it is clearly a damage to it when the leaves are plastered over with any obstructive substance which closes the pores and prevents the absorption of air. In lecalities where the potato beetle has not yet shown itself there has been no deterioration in the potatoes in any way, and as large yields and as good a quality as ever are secured .- N. Y. Times.

NOTELETS.

-Farmers should have a large variety of fruits, such as peaches, prunes, cherries, pears, plums, nectarines, quinces, crabs, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, etc. Peaches should be planted on a northern slope, and should be mulched with rotten straw, coarse manure, litter, sawdust, etc. It makes the ground hold moisture in a time of drought. Their culture is about the same as apples. It I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is | would be a good policy for farmers to set out a said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He wind-brake on the north and west side of their since authorized remedies cannot cure him, his | their trees from the severe Winter and storms.

orchards composed of Norway spruce to protect - Bee teachers are employed by the Government of Germany to travel from place to place and give instruction in bee culture. It is said that the German rural schoolmaster is examined in bee culture before he is granted a diploma as a competent teacher.

- It is said that there is no better index to the health of cattle and horses than the condition of the hair. Indigestion and all other diseases that farm stock is heir to, even in a short time, is plainly indicated by a rough, harsh coat of the animal. -There is no danger of an overproduction of

the best quality of goods. It is the poor goods that do not sell at home or abroad. What is so very 'conscientious' that they would far desired is fine beef, fine butter, fine cheese, etc., prefer that their patients should go to Heaven which are always salable. - France is the greatest egg-producing country in the world, supplying not only her own people's demand, but selling also to Eng-

land, Germany and many other countries. - The codling worm on apple trees may be destroyed by spraying the trees with a mixture which is made by dissolving a tablespoonful of Paris green in four gallons of water. - Winning the Derby seems to give a brevet of longevity to horses, for out of the 23 last

winners of that race only five have died, and one of these not from natural causes. But while all but five of the horses which have won the Derby since 1863 are alive, only 10 of their owners, or 11, counting the two owners of the horses which ran a dead heat last year, are still in the flesh.

- Professor Axe thinks it not improbable that roots grown under high forcing with artificial manure are not as wholesome for in-lamb ewes as roots grown with barnyard manure and bone. At all events there is a popular belief that the abortions known to be caused by a diet largely of roots are more frequent when such roots are raised with strong chemical fertilizers. - Enough land in the United States is owned by foreign syndicates to furnish 250,000 fam-

ilies with 80 acres of land apiece. - There is no cure for glanders, and animals afflicted with it cannot be too quickly killed. - Pears, peaches and quinces will not thrive

in the shade of larger trees. - Next to clover, perhaps millet is the best forage crop. It requires rich land and a warm season. It is hardly any use to sow millet till the middle of June, and the time of growth is till the middle of September. It should be cut in the most succulent condition to be the most valuable. - In driving the cows, never hurry them;

as when their udders are full of milk, or they are heavy with calf, it is very likely to do them permanent injury. - Never allow wagons and implements to be

used as hen roosts. - It is said that there are upwards of 12,000 poultry keepers in the United Kingdom, and their annual exhibitions are very numerous. So great is the desire of obtaining prizes at these, and so great the advantage in the sale of their fowls after getting them, that unprincipled poultry men resort to many deceptions to secure prizes. They stain the legs with desirable colors, paint parts of the body feathers in different spots to make a more perfect show erans was opened at Shenandoah, Pa., on the 10th inst., and remained in session three days. Delegates from Philadelphia, Mahanoy City, a more fashionable kind to take their place; cutting combs and wattles, especially of game-cocks, in order to give the head a fine snake-

like appearance. - In the course of 20 years there was exported from New Zealand gold of the aggregate value of \$20,500,000. The exports of wool in the same time exceeded \$25,000,000. To arrive at the full value of the sheep industry of that country, however, the mutton should Each of our features is supposed to have a be taken into account, and, as the reports of to both these; moreover, there should be included in this estimate the benefit to the land. which has procured for the sheep the title of "Golden-hoof." It is a title certainly not misapplied to the sheep of New Zealand.

- The opportunities for sheep husbandry in this country are simost unlimited. Four times as many sheep, may be kept in the Middle States and New England as are at present maintained, and the fertility of the farms would be greatly increased thereby, while, with judicious feeding and the use of select breeds, the produce from each would be greatly increased. The East can easily supply itself with choice mutton, though at present the sup-

ply is limited. - A correspondent of the Farm, Stock, and Home says that he has discovered a secret in butter making, which is to keep the water in which the milk is placed cold with ice, and that a large amount of cream is lost by not keeping the water cold enough. The more degrees of temperature one can carry the milk without freezing the more cream. Any one who will do so can always sell butter on its merits, and it will be better than the creamery butter.

- On small farms where a few pigs are kept great advantage will be gained by planting a number of pumpkin seeds in the corn rows after the corn has been worked. Quite a large and cheap crop may be secured in this manner. and the pigs will grow much faster on a mixed vegetable diet than they will on corn alone.

— Cleanliness is absolutely indispensable in the dairy. Wash in tepid water every dish, implement, and utensil that comes in contact

with the milk or its products, then scald in boiling water or steam, rinse in cold water and expose to the air-and sunshine, if possibleuntil wanted for use. - Sheep are excellent scavengers, and eat weeds as well as grass. They graze close, preferring short grass, and kill many obnoxious
plants as soon as they appear above ground.

In old most of the state of the state

In old meadows and scanty pastures they often | Mention The National Tribune.

secure enough to sustain them without additional feeding. - Spreading the manure or fertilizer over the ground broadcast is much better than plac-

utilize the manure to greater advantage. OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting [70 Correspondents.—Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.]

E. V. L., Bungor, Me.—1. My husband draws a pension for deafness in one ear; is now sick with a disease of the kidneys, that may have been caused by a severe fall on board ship while in the service. Can he get an increase of pension on account of it?

2. Should I receive a pension if his death can be proved to have resulted from the accident in any vay? 3. What amount would I be entitled to? Answer. 1. Yes, if he can prove the facts, and that it was received in line of duty. 2. Yes. 3. \$10 per month as the widow of a master's mate in the navy. Mrs. E. T. T.—A soldier's wife, drawing pension, remarries, and her second husband dies or abandons her. Can she be restored to the pension roll?

Answer. By remarrying she forfeits forever all her rights to a pension by reason of death of her first husband, and she cannot be restored to the roll unless her second husband was also a soldier, and he should die from disease or other disability, which originated in service and in line of duty. In such case she would be entitled to pension as the widow of her second husband.

widow of her second husband.

W. D., San Bernardino, Cal.—How can a pensioner be transferred from one pension agency to another? Answer. After drawing his pension he should send his pension certificate to the Commissioner of Pensions, giving his permanent postofice address, and request that the transfer be G. W. M., Rupert, Pa.—Having my left arm taken out at the shoulder joint, with piece of the shoulder, caused by being struck by a shell, what rate of pension should 1 receive per month? Answer. \$37.50 per month, since March 3, 1885, if wound was

received in line of duty. Prior to said date \$30

was allowed.

Machinist, Bangor, Me.—Whatsteps are necessary to secure an appointment as Assistant Engineer, U.S. Army, for a young man who has had four years such rank or position in the U. S. Army.

T. M. P., Edgartown, Mass.—I am receiving a ension of \$24 for rheumatism and heart disease. lisability equal to loss of hand or foot. Am I entitled to commutation the same as if it had been actual loss of limb? If so, is it paid at date of pension certificate, or at the end of five years from late? Answer. You are not entitled to commuta because the disability is not located in a limb If it affected your arm or leg, so as to render either or both limbs useless, you would be entitled to \$50 at date of application, and every five years thereafter. Commutation is paid every five years in

Auxious, National Military Home, Ohio.-The ratings in a claim are supposed to be based upon an analysis of the testimony filed, together with the description of the disability as given by the Examining Surgeon. The degree of disability, as shown by the testimony, does not always, and very rarely, governs, as it does not generally correspond with the reports of the Examining Surgeons, which, of necessity, have greater weight, as being sworn officers of the Pension Bureau they are supposed to render an impartial decision, while the testimony is more or less biased in favor of the claimant. We cannot decide the question as to whether you are or are not entitled to a re-rating, as we know nothing of the merits of your case. Claims for a re-rating are rarely allowed.

E. T., Jackson, Mich.—You cannot ascertain what the hospital records show in your case. The Gov-

ernment will not inform you for what disease you were treated. Such information will be furnished the Commissioner of Pensions in response to his request therefor, but it will not be communicated to you nor to your attorney. The records of the War Department are not open to the inspection of any person not officially connected therewith.

A. L., Bolivar, Mo.—The time for filing claims for property taken by the army in States not in insurrection, (act of July 4, 1864,) expired by limitation Jan. 1, 1880. Such claims would not now be considered by the Executive Departments. Your only

recourse is Congress.

Pensioner, Ovid, N. Y.—No pension claim of a soldier, widow, or dependent parents, filed since June 30, 1880, can draw back pension; such claims can only draw, under the law, from the date the application was filed in the Pension Office.

T. S. B., West Washington, Me.—I. Dependent mother is drawing a pension, the father being alive.

Should the pother die will the father be entitled. Should the mother die, will the father being alive.

Should the mother die, will the father be entitled to the pension that the mother now draws? 2.

How shall I proceed to find the present addresses of the officers of Co. C, 4th U.S. Cav., who were in command in 1872, while the regiment was stationed in Taxon with the C. command in 1872, while the regiment was stationed in Texas, viz: Capt. J. H. Wilcox, Lieut. U. G. White, or Surg. John Wizel? Answer. 1. Yes. 2. Neither of the officers named are now in service. Addresses of officers of the Regular Army, either past or present, can be obtained by writing to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., this city.

N. S. B., Hasting's Center, N. Y.—Did the bill which was before Congress to reinstate all soldiers who deserted after May 1, 1865, become a law? Answer. Yes, and all such are entitled to a discharge, and pay and bounty, providing they had previously

served six months or more.

B. S. H., Evansville, Ind.—1. What are the three highest rates of pension, with the amount of each?

Which is the highest, first or third grade? I do not know how they increase from third to first or from first to third. Answer. 1. The highest grades of pension are first, second and third grades, in the order named. The loss of both hands, the loss of both feet, total blindness, or any disability which is of a degree to compel the regular aid and attendance of another person, constitutes total disability of the first grade, and for the first three mentioned disabilities entitles to \$72 per month; for the last-mentioned disability the rate is \$50, unless on the pension-roll June 16, 1880, at \$50, in which event it would be rated at \$72. The loss of one hand and one foot, or the loss of a leg at or above the knee, or an arm at or above the elbow, or a disability which disables for the performance of any manual labor is total disability of the second grade. For the first-named disability the rate is \$36; for the other disabilities mentioned, the rate is \$30. The loss of one hand or one foot, or a disability which, in its rela-tions to manual labor, is equivalent thereto, is total disability of the third grade, entitling pensioner

H. B. G., Madison, Wis .- Your pension was rated in accordance with the custom of the Pension Office, as it is held that diseases are progressive, and that you are now more disabled than you were in 1865 and the years following; therefore, if claim was allowed at \$8 per month, the rating prior to that time at \$6 was based upon the history of the case showing a lesser disability for the years prior to the date when the \$8 rate commenced. This is the manner of rating all arrears where the disability is held to be progressive in its nature. The arrears in held to be progressive in its nature. The arrears in your claim were very liberal when compared with

others that we know of.

Veteran, Fall River, Mass.—You are not entitled to third instalment of bounty, because you did not serve 12 full months. You enlisted under the Act of July 4, 1864, which provided one-third bounty on muster-in, one-third at the expiration of one-half the term, and one-third at the end of the term. If discharged prior to serving one-half or the full term for any cause except wounds received in line of duty, you were not entitled to the instalment of bounty which would have been due had you continued in service. Volunteers under said act enlisted for one, two or three years, "unless sooner dis-charged," and the Government had an undoubted right to discharge them at any time. If the wishes of the volunteers as to date of their discharge had been consulted, some of them would still be in

Numismatics, New Haven. Conn.-The first copper cent was coined in your city in 1687.

A. C. H., Larned, Kan.—Feb. 21, 1884, in an answer to a correspondent we stated that the number of deaths of Union soldiers in rebel prisons during the late war was 29,725. A correspondent at Leaven-worth, Kan., in our issue of March 13, 1884, undertook to demonstrate that our figures were wrong; that the actual number of Union soldiers who died in prison was 35,401. He based his figures on the number of graves, but he apparently lost sight of the fact that some of these graves contained citizens who were Union men, teamsters, camp fol-lowers, etc. The Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has just completed a list of casualties, which is believed that the actual number of deaths of Union soldiers in rebel prisons was 29,498. It will be observed that we were not far from the mark.

Light Battery, Red Oak, Iowa.-1. How long after

issuance of original pension certificate can pen-sioner apply for increase? 2. Can pensioner make application for another ailment or disability as original new claim, or can it be embodied in an application for increase? 3. Can pensioner open an original claim, in which he waived some ailments for want of evidence, and was allowed pension on the other points, when he can produce such evidence? Answer. 1. Six months is the rule when no new disability is alleged. 2. He can include the additional disability in the claim for increase as for old and new disability. 3. Yes.

D. L. P., Lutesville, Mo.—1. When a pension certificate is returned to the Pension Office to have a mistake corrected, is a new certificate issued in the place of the one having the mistake in it, and is it what you call a reissue? 2. About how long does it generally take from the time a pension certificate s received at the Department for an error or mistake to be corrected? 3. Does it have to go through the hands of the same clerks and Surgeons as at first? Please explain the process through which it has to go. Answer. 1. Yes. 2. It depends upon the nature of the error that occurred in the original certificate. 3. No; we cannot explain unless we know all the facts and circumstances of the case, G. A. R., Rutland, Vt.—As we are not a part of the Pension Office, we cannot undertake to explain the Pension Office, we cannot undertake to explain why certain pensions are not allowed, nor why certain pensioners do not get higher ratings, nor why others are reduced. Such inquiries can be answered only by the Commissioner of Pensions, in whose office the papers pertaining to each claim are filed. Any claimant or pensioner feeling himself aggreed at an action taken in his claim should endeavor, by furnishing proper testimony, to convince the Commissioner that the action taken was unjust. It is wholly unnecessary to convince us, as we have no power to revise the action taken in the claim.

in the claim.

P. B. T., Monticello, Ind.—The Government does not issue duplicate discharges, but where the origi-nal discharge has been lost or destroyed, the sol-dier can procure a certificate from the official records showing he was a member of a certain company

and regiment, and was honorably discharged at a certain date. Said certificate will contain the fol-lowing clause: "This certificate is given in case of discharged soldiers upon evidence that the original discharge has been lost or destroyed without the discharge has been lost or destroyed without the privity or procurement of the person entitled thereto, and in all cases upon the condition imposed by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, that it shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowances, or as evidence in any case.\* This is all you can get in the way of a "discharge." The state of the sta ing it in hills or rows, as the roots of plants spread out in every direction, and thereby charge" to replace one lost or destroyed. The original discharge cannot be duplicated, because the Government kept no copy of the original, and hence it has no means of knowing what it contained

or by whom it was signed, etc. This certificate is sufficient to join the G.A.R. and for ordinary purposes. Application therefor should be made to the Adjutant-General, U.S.A.

E. F. K., Rushville, Pa.—Please give me the name and address of the Swiss Consul. Answer. R. Korradi, Philadelphia, Pa., is one. There are several Swiss Consuls in this country. The Swiss Minister is Col. Emile Frey, No. 2 Iowa Circle, Washington, B. H., Sawyer, Mich.—If a soldier enlists Aug. 9, 1862, and was killed in battle Dec. 31, 1862, received \$25 bounty when mustered in, and since his death his mother has received \$75, making \$100 bounty in all, is she entitled to any more bounty? Answer. No. She could have received the "additional bounty" of \$100 provided by the act of July 28, 1866, had she

applied for it prior to July 1, 1880, but such claim is C. A. W., Warner, Minn .- 1. What nation has the largest and strongest navy in the world, and the next in rank? 2. In what battle during the late next in rank? 2. In what battle during the late rebellion were the most men slain? Answer. 1. England first, France second. 2. Gettysburg, Pa. J. W., Laona, N. Y.—What is the fee allowed a Justice of the Peace for making out vouchers for pensioners? I disputed his right to charge more than 10 cents. Answer. The fees of Justices, Notaries and other judicial officers are regulated by State laws, but there is no provision of law, that we are aware of that limits the fee for executing we are aware of, that limits the fee for executing pension vouchers to 10 cents. The fees for suc rvice are the same as for any other service, ar



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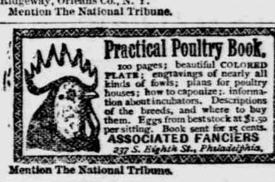
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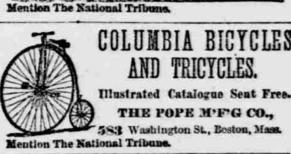


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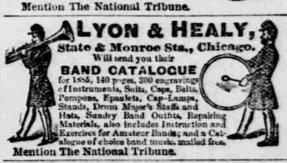
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